To the Editor of the Disputch ; Give me the sense or acceptation in thich the words "social" and "sociable" bould be used.

oth social and sociable are derived same Latin word-socius, a com on, a friend, an ally—but by means of seent terminations—seci-alis and secisial" is more general in its application and refers to society as a group, a mass, a whole-pertaining or relating to society, to men living in society, to the blic as an aggregate body. Thus we ak of social pleasures, social duties, and the like, the adjective modifying generally abstract noun, expressive of a quality Bimilarly, "social science" is "the science of all that relates to the social condition, the relations and institutions involved in man's existence and his well-being as a per of an organized community.'

Sociable is more specific in its meaning, and is applied to persons as adapted for, and hence inclined to, society, this last word being used in a very limited sense; refore, "ready to unite with others" and by a progression of thought indicating the effects upon the weakness of human nature, "fond of companions," and as showing in what this fondness usually connsts "ready to converse and inclined to talk." Hence, by a further stretch of thought, we speak of "a sociable party" (consisting of an aggregation of individuals), and employing the adjective as a noun—a very common license in language— "a sociable," as affording unlimited opportunities for conversation and where everybody knows who has ever attended one. Another use as a noun is where it is applied to a peculiar kind of carriage with seats so arranged as to promote intimacy

and conversation on the part of its occu-

That social has encroached upon sociable in usage as applied to persons is manifest, this being the very common fault of con-founding in thought two adjectives from the same stem with different endings and with originally different applications. Thus we often speak of a social man when we really mean to assert that he is sociable. How difficult it is to keep the two words distinct in popular thought and usage is seen by the dictionaries (together with other definitions, true) defining sociable by social, and vice versa. And yet it might be wise enough still to preserve a distinction between "a sociable man" and "a socia The former is used in a more restricted, possibly more intimate, sense, as applied to one's own set or to those with whom one may come in contact or even as one given to a tendency to grow intimate where it is not necessarily so flattering a term. On the contrary, a social man, one sing social instincts, is one adapted to society in a higher and more general

Counties of Great Virginians COLUMBUS, WIS. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Will you be so kind as to answer the fol-Will you be so kind as to answer the following questions in your paper:

1. In what county of Virginia or West Virginia was each of the following distinguished men born: Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, and Taylor, and Generals Winfield Scott, Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, and George E. Thomas?

2. Is the Rio Grande navigable to Mata moros, Mex.; and it so, for vessels of what

1. They were all born within the present limits of Virginia: Washington, Monroe, and General Lee in Westmoreland, Jefferson in Albemarle, Madison in Kappahan-nock, Harrison and Tyler in Charles City, Taylor in Orange, Scott in Dinwiddie, General Joseph E. Johnston in Prince Edward, and Thomas (George H. not E.) in South

2. Navigation on the Rio Grande is very To the Editor of the Dispatch: can be towed to Matamoras. At others, owing to the formation of sand-bars at the mouth of the river, it is difficult to get very small schooners up to the city.

> An Old Virginia Book, MADISON COUBTHOUSE, VA.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: To the Editor of the Dispatch:

We have now in our possession a very valuable old book entitled "A Complete Collection of All the Laws of Virginia Now in Force, Carefully Copied from the Assembly Records." It was printed about 1638 in London. The first part of the book is printed; the last is written in a very queer Italian hand. I am certain there is not another copy of it in the country. Could you tell me its value and refer me to some dealer in rare books? Answer if possible through your paper and oblige 8, & 8.

The book is doubtless the edition of the

The book is doubtless the edition of the Collected Laws of Virginia, carried to London by "J. P."—John Purvis—and published in 1686. It is known as the Purvis Edition. Copies were furnished the several Clerks of the County Courts, and until the next "Collection" was printed in 1728 laws passed subsequent to 1682 were added in manuscript. The Purvis Edition is "rare" or rarely met with, but the price of the book would be determined largely by its condition—completeness, cleanliness, etc. The MSS, additions might give added value. Any fair copy should command \$10 or more.

Napper's Rock.
RICHMOND.

Which is Nappa's rock, the one opposite the foot of Seventeenth street or the one opposite Rocketts?

What is the proper name of the rock, Nappa, Rapier, or what?

An answer will settle a controversy.

DISPATCH BRILLEVER.

To the Editor of the Dispatch :

Napper's Rock is a large rock immediatenorth of Mayo's Island, just below Mayo's bridge. It was formerly known as Confluensce Island, because the river which Confluensce Island, because the river which separate into two streams above Kitchen Island flows together again at the point of this island, It is generally understood that it was called Napper's Rock from the drowning of a man at that point named Napper (otherwise Napa), who fell from the bridge while engaged in repairing it early in the century. There is a very strong current setting from Mayo's bridge to this rock, and almost every person drowned by falling from the bridge or piers has been swept to Napper's Rock.

Osage, Va., August 4, 1891.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: Please explain the name "Hampton Roada." What gave it the name? By whom named? Is there any history connected with the name? If so, please explain, and by so doing you will greatly oblige one of your Fiedmont readers.

The word "Roads" in this conn a place where ships can rice safely or during a storm. pton Roads takes its name from the

Hampton Roads takes its name from the town of Hampton.

The Indian name for the site was Kecoughtan, and it was visited by Capain John Smith in 1807. The first English name of the place was Smith's Hundred, and on May 17, 1820, the Virginia Council thanged that to Southampton Hundred a honor of the Earl of Southampton, who a leading member of the Virginia. the Earl of Bouthampton, who a leading member of the Virgini tempeny. The first English settlemen was 1610-1611. After the change of the Eouthampton Hundred it was smally contracted into Hampton, and 1785 was established by law as a town for that name.

it would gratify myself among many other subscribers to have the poem republished

There has been some controversy about the authorship of this poem, and we are not prepared to settle it, but we copy the following from—
"The Humbler Poeta, A Collection of Newspaper and Periodical Verse, 1870 to 1885. By Blason Thompson. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 1880." (Page 308.)

If I Should Die Te-Night.

If I Should Die Te-Night.

If I should die tonight,
My friends would look upon my quiet face
Before they laid it in its resting-place,
And deem that death had left it fair;
And, inving snow-white flowers against my ha
Mould amooth it down with tearful tendernes
And fold my hands with lingering caress.

Poor hands, so empty and so cold to-night i

If I should die to-right, with low

thought, some kindly deed the key hand had wrought; some kindly deed the frozen lips had said; some gentle word the frozen lips had said; ferands on which the willing feet had sped; The memory of my selfashness and pride. My hasty words, would all be put aside, And so I should be loved and mourned night.

me,
Recalling other days remorsefully;
Recalling other days remorsefully;
The eyes that chill me with averted glance
Would look upon me as of yore, perchance,
And soften, in the old, femiliar way;
For who could war with dumb, unconscious clay!
So I might rest, forgiven of all, to-night.

thorn.

Forgive, oh hearts estranged, forgive, I plead I when dreamiers rest is usine I shall not need. The tenderness for which I long to-night.

ANONYMOUS.

Miller Manual-Labor School.

MANCHESTER, VA. To the Editor of the Dispatch :

(i) Will you please inform me whether or not the Miller Manual-Labor School is for girls and boysor for boys only; (2) and if scholars from other counties can attend or is it for Albemarle county only? And oblige, SCHOLAR.

1. In October, 1878, the first pupils were

admitted into the "Miller Manual-Labor School of Albemarle." Only boys were admitted up to 1884. At that time a paper relating to the rights of girls to share the benefits of Mr. Miller's gift was presented to the visitors of the institution, and by them to the County Court. That paper led to an interpretation of the will of Mr. Miller under which girls were admitted into the school on the order of the Court. Girls were first admitted in November, 1834.

2. Only residents of Albemarle county are admitted under the provisions of the will. The district school trustees of the respective districts of the county of Albemarl select and designate the children of the county who come under the requirements of Mr. Miller's will. From said list, made and revised by the school trustees every six months, the Court appoints the pupils of the school. The pupils are clothed, fed, taught, and cared for wholly at the expense of the school.

It will be well to remark incidentally It will be well to remark incidentally that in 1890, 169 boys and 86 girls were present at the school, and including the year 1890, 444 boys and 103 girls have entered since its organization. This institution has achieved a national reputation, and many of its graduates are filling with distinction important positions in the specual lines of work for which they were trained.

Working the Public Boads To the Editor of the Dispatch:

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Will you please publish who is exempt from working the public roads in this county or State; also at what age a person is required to begin? You will greatly oblige me as well as a good many others.

A READES.

The law says that all male persons in the county of Goochland shall be compelled to work on some public road or

pelled to work on some public road or roads therein (as near as may be practicable to the place of their residence) with the following exceptions:

the following exceptions:

Ministers of the Gospel who have charge of congregations, persons under sixteen and over sixty years of age, and any person who has lost a leg or an arm. Any other person who is otherwise disabled may be exempted on a certificate of the road commissioner of such disability, provided, however, they shall not be required to work more than two days in any one

The Song of the Camp. FATETTEVILLE, N. C.

Will you please tell me through the columns of your paper why it is that if you take a teakettleful of boiling-hot water and set it in the middle of your hand it will not burn, but if the water is not boiling it will burn? Yourstruly, H. E. F.

It is not safe to try any such experiment unless the bottom of the teakettle is covered with soot, soot being a non-conductor of heat.

The boiling water sends off a great deal

of its heat in steam, and to this extent the water is cooled. It is on the same principle that perspira-

tion cools the body, the heat from the body being used to turn the liquid perspiration into vapor.

Masonic Temple and Taxes.

Masonic Temple and Taxes.

Manchester, Va.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Oblige me by answering the following question:

Will the Masonic building now building on Broad street (Richmond) be exempt from State and city taxes the same as churches?

The new Masonic Hall will, no doubt, as in the present one he invade and it will.

as is the present one, be taxed; and it will be a big tax-bill, but the rooms used only for the meeting of a charitable or benifi-In a word, most of the building will be taxed.

Bather Be Bight than President.

To the Editor of the Dispatch : Who was the author and under what circumstances did he use the expression "I had rather be right than to be President"?

dent"?
Heary Clay was the author of the expression. In the "Library of American Literature" it is set down as a remark made by Mr. Clay to Senator W. C. Preston, of South Carolina, in 1839. "——, Sir; I had rather be right than President."

Between the Devil and the Deep Sea.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

The expression "Between the devil and the deep sea." however racy and Rabelaisian, is probably traceable to no known author and needing no special incident into which to dovetail it, merely due to a common tendency to substitute for a well-known metaphor like "between Syella and Charybdia," another of similar meaning, but (as in this instance) morestriking, not for its novelty alone, but because better understood than the classical phrase, more pleasing in ferm and of intenser significance. I saw but the other day "would spread like Canada thinties" for the more familiar and, to my mind, much better comparison, "like wildfire." But, appearing in an article intended as a warning to members of the Farmere' Alliance, it was no doubt employed with due suggestive.

The Next Hence.

To the Editor of the Dapasch.

Will you please state how many States will be represented in the next House of Representatives by Democratic majorities?

Twenty-nine.

HOT ENOUGH THEN.

TIMES WHEN THE TEMPERATURE ROSE 'WAY UP IN THE FIGURES.

Bivers Ran Dey, Meat Cooked in the Sun Hundreds Fell Dead, Railroad

Hundreds Fell Dead, Railroad

Iron Curied Off the Ties.

The remarkable exhibition of solar energy witnessed in various parts of the United States during the present season was not really a phenomenal event in our meteorological history, says the Brooklyn Cuiren. In fact, compared with the experiences of other years and other countries the broil was not an excessive one.

It is not easy to get at the old records on this subject, but from the few at hand it appears that the people of the Old World have suffered more from intense heat than the new. For instance, in 1303 and 1304 the Rhine. Loire, and Seine ran dry. The heat in several of the French provinces during the summer of 1705 was equal to that of a glass-furnace. Meat could be prepared for the table merely by exposing it to the sun. Not a soul dared venture out between noon and 4 P. M. In 1718 many shops had to close. The theatres did not open their doors for three months. Not a drop of water fell during six months. In 1773 the thermometer rose to 118 degrees. In 1778 the heat of Bologna was so great that numbers of people were stifled. In July, 1793, the heat again became intolerable. The vegetables were burned up and fruit dried on the trees. The furniture and wood-work in dwelling houses cracked and split and meat went bad in an hour.

BOT WAYES.

In 1800 Spain was visited by a swelter.

In 1800 Spain was vis

HOT WAVES.

In 1800 Spain was visited by a sweltering temperature that is described as fearful. Madrid and other cities were descrted and the streets silent. Laborers died in the fields and the vines were scorched and blasted as if by a simoon.

Another disastrous bot wave swept through Europe in June, 1817. The thermometer in Hyde Park, London, indicated 90 to 94 degrees in the shade. In the Champs de Mars during a review soldiers by the score fell victims to sunstroke, and at Aldershot, England, men dropped dead while at drill, compelling the officers to suspend the exercises.

Some of us recall the terrible experiences of 1853 in New York and elsewhere. In that year New Orleans was desolated by the yellow-fever. It seemed as if New York was on fire. The thermometer ranged from 92 to 37 degrees for five or six days. In that summer was opened the crystal paicace in Reservoir Square at Sixth avenue and Forty-second street. On the day of the inauguration the mercury indicated 94 degrees, and people fainted in the crowd and fell dead in the streets. During the week 214 persons were killed in New York of sunstroke.

LIKE FIELDS OF BATTLE. LIKE PIELDS OF BATTLE.

LIKE FIELDS OF DATTLE.

The year 1872 was another fearful one in the metropolis. One hundred and fifty-five cases of sunstroke occurred July 4th, of which seventy-two proved fatal. The principal thoroughfares were like fields of battle. Men fell by the score, and ambulances were in constant requisition. Working people staggered in sheer exhaustion, great globules of perspiration flowed from their faces, and laborers along the docks and on buildings in the process of erection were obliged to stop work or pay the dread penalty. Dumb beawts lay down by the wayside and panted their lives away. Sleep for two or three of the hottest nights was well-nigh impossible, and in the tonement districts women and children were found dead on the roofs, to which they had clambered in the hope of getting a breath of cool air. The scenes in the morgue were appalling; dozens of bodies on the stone slabs under the splashing water awaiting the recognition of friends. Here a stalwart man, who had been stricken suddenly; there a comely woman, with her face turned toward the light; yonder the official photographer, doing his ghastly yet necessary work in preserving the pictures of the dead; eager-eyed relatives hunting among the corpses for some missing loved one; a horrible stench mingled with the oppressive heat, and lamentations filling the air. Over 200 deaths were recorded in three or four days.

The next serious visitation took place in

The next serious visitation took place in 1876, and about July 9th began to make its power felt throughout the middle and southern States, as well as in New York. In Washington the heat was particularly oppressive. General Sherman declared that the car-rails became so expanded by the action of the sun as to rise up in curved lines, drawing the bolts. In one instance the rails burst away from the bolts and left the track entirely. The thermometer marked 104 degrees.

left the track charles, and the summer of 1879 will long be remembered for its torpid atmosphere. The attuation will be better understood from the strain and the summer of the strain and the summer strains. FAYETTEVILLE, N. O.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Please publish the poem written by Bayard Taylor in which occur the words quoted below. I have forgotten the name of the poem and the way it reads. Also, please state what was the occasion which suggested it to his mind:

"Give us a song, the scidlers cried."

The title of the poem is "The Song of the Camp," and it is said to been inspired by an incident of the Crimean war, wan the British soldiers on the eve of a sasult united in singing "Annue Laurie."

The lines in the poem which have rendered it famous are these:

"The bravest are the daring."

We must ask to be excused from publishing the poem for the reason that it can be found in almost any standard poetical collection.

Bolling Water and Vapor.

RICHMOND, Va.

To the Editor of the Dispatch.

Will you please tell me through the columns of your paper why it is thatif you take a teakettleful of boiling-hot water and set it in the middle of your hand it will not burn, but if the water is not boil.

that time.

OREATEST ON RECORD.

Another torrid wave came in August of that year and, with a brief intermission, continued till the middle of September. In Richmond the thermometer registered 105 degrees; in Washington, 104; in Trenton, 104; in Baltimore, Wilmington, Philadelphia, Rochester, and elsewhere, from 99 to 101; yet on September 7th anow tell in Deadwood, S. D., to the depth of five inches, and at Bald mountain the snow was two feet deep.

Nine years ago the months of June and July, 1892, were notably oppressive in their atmosphere. July 13, 1888, children in New York died from the effects of the heat. Car-horses fell dead in their traces; drivers dropped from their steats on trucks and wagons. Broadway was like a great transparant flame of fire.

Business was partially suspended, and many workshops were closed. The crowded parts of New York on the east and west sides were filled with families mourning for their dead, and undertakers went their busy rounds as if an epidemic prevailed. The housetops were turned into a vast bed-room, and the pitiful cries of sick children mingled with the clinking of glasses in the beer-shops. Seven hundred and seventy-nine little ones died during this period from diseases superinduced by the heat.

The sweltering temperature of last year appeared to hold its longest revel in the central and western portions of the country and among the larger cities. Chicago suffered most severely.

EDUCATING THE NEGRO.

La Answer to the Beply of the City

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

In the answer of the city school authorities to Mr. Preston Belvin, who as chairman of the committee of the Powhatan Club had requested the School Board to substitute white teachers for colored in the colored schools, the board says:

5. The colored teachers in our employ have shown themselves capable, painstaking, ambitious to excel, and careful of both the intellectual and moral improvement of their pupils. They take pride in their positions and are satisfied; they are anxious to do the best for their race; they are anxious to do the best for their race; they are anxious to do the best for their same social plane, and by visiting among the patrons of their schools exercise an influence that is impossible to a white teacher. We have an excellent corps of colored teachers; they are steadily improving by study and experience, and the schools are getting the benefit of their increasing efficiency.

by negroes.

NEITHER BLACKS NOR WHITES.

Official and Other Brutality?

officers knew him to be such, they would use more suasive power to get him outside the enclosure. Had I been an authorized agent of the Humane Society I should make the officer who struck the dog pay dearly for his act of brutality. Richmond is slow in enforcing laws that will protect the dumb animal, and the sooner a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals is started in this city, properly officered by men who are not afraid to do their duty, the better. A visit to Main or any other principal street will readily convince the most skeptically inclined person that brutality in whipping, overloading, &c., is carried on daily to a great extent, especially during these warm days.

JUSTICE.

Origin of "Brunswick Stew."

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

A "Stew" Not a "Soup."

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

In your formula for making "Brunswick stew" published in last Sunday's issue I was forcibly struck with your declaration that a "stew" is not a "soup." You are entirely correct. A stew ought to be almost thick enough to be esten with a fork. A preminent newspaper-man, while commenting favorably in the main on your formula, said that you had left out a very important ingredient—viz., okra. I told him in your behalf that men might come and men might go, but that no change for the better could be made in the standard old-fashioned Virginia Brunswick stew, and I referred him for confirmation of my declaration to John Taylor, of Hanover, Jeff. Baugh, of Chesterfield, and Jack Gilliam, of Powhatas.

Considerate Johnny.

[Twas Siftings.]

Mrs. Yerger: Johnny, what became of the berries Mrs. Peterby gave you for me yesterday?

Johnny: You see they were too sour for you, ma, so I put sugar on them and ste them myself.

Omitting all reference to the morals of the colored people of this city, as shown by the statistics of their schools. Bask if the evidence of virtue be freedom from vice and crime, what shall be thought of a race which, in spite of such teachers, commits about seven or eight times as much crime as their white fellow-citizens?

can give any race. And they have had it of the SCOTTISH RITE. THE HOUSE OF THE TEMPLE STILL

DRAPED IN MOURNING and - Commander Dr. J. C. Batchelor and Secretary-Election in October, 1892—Growth of the Bite.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14.—The Masonic pilgrim to the House of the Temple, or Holy House, as it is sometimes called, at the corner of Third and Estreets, miss the illustrious head of the Scottish Rite, Albert Pike, "who put off mortality for immortality" on the 2d day of April last. This now famous building, which for so many years was to the philosophic Free-mason and man of letters what the Oratory mason and man of letters what the Oratory of St. Philip Neri at Birmingham, England, during Cardinal Newman's lifetime was to the Roman Catholic and hero-worshipper, is still a most interesting place, even to the "profane," for here is a great library and archeological collection and many curious designs in the way of household furniture and decoration. The interior of the house is still heavily draped in mourning, and I understand will be until after the meeting of the Supreme Council in 1892. The song of birds is no longer heard, General Pike haying bequeathed his large collection of the feathery tribe to his colored body-servant, leaving that taithful attendant free to dispose of them as he might see fit. The birds being an expensive luxury, the man sold them to the friends of the dead master and realized quite a large sum.

THE ACTING OHAND COMMANDER. Where is the improvement wrought by these "capable, painstaking, careful, and ambitions" colored teachers? Not in morals, or the industrial, or business, or professional walks of life. And certainly not in manners. For the opinion is universal that both the dress and deportment of the colored people should exclude them from contract or companionship with the whites on all our railways. (I say universal because the only objection offered to such a separation is one of policy.)

Without taking the time to hunt up the exact figures, I think it safe to say that since the establishment of the schools of the city of Richmond, now twenty-one years ago, the State has contributed to them of its revenue not less than \$600,000, and the city, by its own municipal appropriation, about \$2,250,000, a total of \$2,850.000, of this five sixths, or \$2,375,000, is contributed by whites, and \$475,000 only by negroes.

sold them to the friends of the dead master and realized quite a large sum.

THE ACTING GNAND COMMANDER.

Dr. J. C. Batchelor, of New Orleans, who by virtue of his office of lieutenant-grand commander has charge of the Scottish Rite, during the recess of the Supreme Council took up his abode here at the House of the Temple a week before the Grand Commander died, and now occupies the same quarters that his predecessor did; and General Pike's daughter, Miss Lillian, still occupies a suite of rooms on the third floor. Dr. Batchelor is seventy-three years old, and is a great sufferer from rheumatism contracted during the war. He was a brave Confederate soldier, and was captain of a company of good fighters. And besides his rheumatism and wounds, he is afficted with erysipelas, which keeps him in bed a great part of the time. He is up this week for the first time since. May. He is a most patient sufferer and is able to attend to a good deal of official business even when he is on his back. The old and faithful secretary-general of the Scottish Rite, Frederick Webber, is always at his post. He does not live in the Holy House, but his office is here and he spends about twelve hours a day at his desk. His duties are numerous and exacting, and from one year's end to the other he rarely ever takes a day off.

ELECTED AND CONSEGRATED.

A pew grand commander at eitam will

contributed by whites, and \$475,000 only by negroes.

AN INEXCUSABLE TAX.

If it be true, as no doubt they think it is, that the board has an excellent corps of teachers for these pupila—better than white teachers, as they believe—and the above be the ontcome, then does it not follow that negroes cannot be educated to virtue and intelligence by the best teachers that can be obtained? And if that be true, then does it not follow that it is an inexcusable tax upon our impoverished white people to make them, being three-fifths of the whole population, contribute five-sixths of the taxes to demoralize the colored remainder under the notion of what is called educating them?

We complain, with good reason, of the useless and extravagant cost of the new City Hall. But when it is completed there will be something to show for the \$1,500,000 expended on it—a convenient, capacious, durable, and imposing public edifica. But what have we to show for the \$1,140 (or 40 per cent. of \$2,850,000 of State and city taxes) expended on negro schools? Not one solitary thing to compensate for encouraging to remain in our midst about 6,000 voters who act as so many clubs at the disposal of the force-bill conspirators; 6,000 voters who act as so many clubs at the disposal of the force-bill conspirators; 6,000 voters constantly menacing our liberties in that or some other shape, and clogging our progress by the necessity of subordinating all other questions to white supremacy.

NEITHER BLACKS NOR WHITES. he rarely ever takes a day off.

ELECTED AND CONSECRATED.

A new grand commander ad vilam will be elected, consecrated, and crowned on the third Tuesday in October, 1892. Who that dignitary will be no one can tell. Dr. Batchelor may be the man (much, doubtless, will depend upon his health), or it may be some other prominent 33d. The Supreme Council for this southern jurisdiction is limited to thirty-three active members, and while it is likely that the grand commander will be chosen from that august body there is no law prohibiting the sceptre passing to an honorary And if this be true, then does it not follow that we want neither black nor white teachers for the colored schools except for the few that may be supported by the negrees' own proportion of taxes?

The truth is the board forgets, in its enthusiasm for a theory, that there are other forces without which the best schools in the world can be of no real value. These forces are the family and the acciety. These it is that give the foundation on which schools are erected. But these are entirely absent in the negro, and can no more be created by the school than a foundation can be erected by its own superstructure. Granted this foundation, and much may be done. But in the case of the negro, instead of a foundation we have a quagmire that can no more be converted into firm ground by public schools than could Bunyan's slough of Despond be recaimed by "the twenty thousand cart.loads—nay, millions—of thotesome instructions that were swallowed up in it."

One thing more to give the above a general and practical application. The one of gust body there is no law prohibiting
the sceptre passing to an honorary
33d, of which there are several hundred.
Acting Grand-Commander Batchelor is a
man of culture and gentleness and is thoroughly imbued with the responsibility of
his high position. He reports a steady
growth of the "bodies of the obedience of
the Supreme Council": says he hopes to
be well enough to visit the Northern Council at its annual session, which will be held
in September at Boston.

EULOGIES ON GENERAL PINE.

EULOGIES ON GENERAL PIKE.

A special bulletin will be issued in a few weeks containing the eulogies of distinguished Masons in foreign countries on General Pike. One of the finest iributes is from R. F. Gould, the eminent English Masonic author.

GERNEAU DUPES.

It is said that the Cerneauites that gave some trouble in Masonic circles a few years ago have about closed operations, having been outlawed in at least ten or twelve Grand Lodge jurisdictions. According to reports at the supreme council office, most all of the Masons who joined Cerneau bodies withdrew as soon as they learned that they had been duped; and many of them, after withdrawing joined bodies of the regular Scotish Rite. The officers of the Scottish Rite here laugh at the ides of "healing" the Cerneaus. They say that the only way that any of the Cerneaus can be "healed" is to withdraw, be elected in a local body of the Scottish Rite, pay full price, and receive the degrees just as if they had never been connected with a Seymore-Peckham-Gorgasswallowed up in it."

One thing more to give the above a general and practical application: The one objection that has been taken to the settlement of the public debt by the Riddleberger bill is that such a settlement will absorb every cent of our current receipts and leave no margin for contingencies. But if the State shall refuse any longer to play the farce of negro education it will thereby make a certain annual saving of not less than \$340,000. This will meet every contingency that can be expected and render the settlement by the Riddleberger bill as amended entirely prudent.

A Member of the Powhatan Club. ted with a Seymore-Peckham-Gorgas

NOW IN A SCORE OF CITIES.

A few years ago there were only four or five cities where the Scottish-Rite degrees were conferred in all their splender. Cincinnati took the lead. The actor Florence told me that he saw the Rose-Croix degree conferred at the old Masonic Temple in Cincinnati twenty-fire years ago in a manner that was simply superb. Next to Cincinnati the finest degree work was seen in Boston and San Francisco. But now there are a score of cities where the ceremonial part of the Scottish Rite is said to be up to that seen in Cincinnati. The Brooklyn "work" is now noted all over the world. The work here in Washington is magnificent and among other places named where it is exceptionally fine are New York city, Cleveland, Louisville, St. Paul, Richmond, and Pittaburg. NOW IN A SCORE OF CITIES.

RAMBLES AROUND RICHMOND.

Official and Other Brutality?

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Permit me through the columns of your paper to complain of the inhuman and cruel act of the park policemen doing duty in Capitol-Square Park. I have witnessed on more than one occasion said officers throw their clubs at dogs which happened to stray into said Square, and only a day ago a poor brute was struck in the leg by a club thrown by one of these so-called officers of the law, and the animal instantly sent forth yells caused by the pains he suffered.

I also read in one of the daily papers a few days ago an account of an officer pursuing a little canine, which no doubt would have met with a similar fate had the officer been successful in hitting the object for which he aimed. Now, the question arises, Has a dog for whom a license has been paid no right at all? I would venture to assert if a rich man's dog strayed through the Square, and said officers knew him to be such, they would use more suasive power to get him outside the enclosure. Had I been an The Many Interesting Studies and Charms of Scenery Near the Saburbs. To the Editor of the Dispatch:

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

One need not go farther than our suburbs to find himself in a charming country amidst bubbling springs, clear lakes, sparking streams, shady groves, quiet nooks, and picturesque outlooks.

I cannot call to mind a city in either hemisphere whose environs are sculptured by the hand of Nature into such varied and striking reliefs as those of Richmond, Reservoir Park, Forest Hill, Barton Heights, and some other places not so well known present attractions to our summer residents which, I fear, they do not sufficiently appreciate.

ciently appreciate.

A lover of nature need not go far outside the limits of the corporation to find works of an imposing and instructive character. Those gigantic and phenomenal boulders that lie athwart the channel of Reedy creek but a few atoms away from nal boulders that lie athwart the channel of Reedy creek, but a few steps away from Forest Hill, are objects of interest to the student of art or science. Whether they are of glacial or post-glacial origin is a question which I incline to think will not be answered satisfactorily by the glacialist, be he ever so learned in the history of local or general glacuation. Agassiz or Lyell would have walked a hundred miles or more to see them. Origin of "Brunswick Stew."

To the Editor of the Dispatch:
One of your correspondents, "Valdosta," in last Sunday's Dispatch makes this query: "Where and by whom was it (Brunswick stew) originated?"

With your consent I will give its origin as related by Mr. J. H. McDaniel, late of Lynchburg, Va.
One afternoon at the White Sulphur Springs, Virginis (now West Virginis), Mr. McDaniel, talking with several friends, remarked: "I never see any of my favorite dish here—Brunswick stew. "Tis a great favorite of mine, and I'll give you its origin. Many years ago a 'party for hunters pitched their tents in Brunswick county, Va. One of their party was detailed to do the chores and cooking of camp. Upon one occasion during their hunt the cook became intoxicated and put meats and vegetables in the same pot. His comrades returned to camp tired and hungry and sat down to this new dish, which they enjoyed and pronounced the very best they had ever caten, and christened it 'Brunswick stew.'"

It has been forty years since the above history was given, but I remember it now very vividly.

Kichmond, August 12, 1891.

Lyell would have walked a hundred miles or more to see them.

OTHER OZOLOGIC FIELDS.

Besides these monuments of the quaternary age are other geologic fields which have been recently opened up by natural and artificial excavations, all of which may be surveyed with profit by even a tyro in science. The relies of a prehistoric race confront you in the by-ways, the gardens, the farms, the woods, the rain-washed lands, the runs and brooks that pour their precious tributes into the sacred river. What more delightful pastime of summer afternoons than a curious search for these neglected evidences of a lost race?

BOTANICAL RICHES.

search for these neglected evidences of a lost race?

BOTANICAL RICHES.

If botany interests you where in Virginis will you find a more prolific field than that which lies within and a little without the city limits? The meanest-looking flower that grows will reveal under the power of the microscope surprising and unexpected conditions. What delicacy of frame-work, what richness of coloring are there!

The flesh-tints of Coreggio, the finest in the world of art, are daubs by the side of the least of these.

In short, you may please the eye, instruct the Limid, enthuse the soul at every turn of your rambles in our beautiful country.

BISTORIC SITES.

How little our people know and how

who till the soil, or allow myself to be entertained by them after the homely fashion of our fathers.

In one of these delightful rambles last week I came upon a pretty farm of six acres which was formerly owned by the late Mr. John B. Davis and now occupied by a worthy German of the name of Steinback. I saw here and elsewhere in the neighborhood some of the finest fields of teignborhood some of the linest lette of orn I have ever seen grown on the fat al-avions of the James river. Notwithstand-ing the ill wind and the hail of two weeks go, the flowers appeared to be in a flourish-ing condition. The air was aromatic with

ing condition. The air was aromatic with their perfumes.

One need not in such like rambles walk all the way out of the city nor all the way back to it. The electric cars will help him half way if he knows how, when, and where to take them. But for the mixing of the colors on these cars, snburban excursions might be made more frequent and enjoyable than they now appear to be. Separate cars are as great a need nowadays as separate churches, separate schools, and separate churches, separate schools, and separate assemblies.

CHARLES M. WALLACE.

A Peaceful Section [New York Weekly.] Missouri Traveller: This is a tamous section for feuds, I understand?
Native: No more peaceful parts anywhere than right here. No feuds here.
Everything's as pleasant as pie.
"But how about the Billington-Wellington feud?" ton feud?"
"Over long ago. I'm Billington."
"I haven't met any of the Welling-

tons." No, nor you won't. The feud is over." Unusual Luck.

Gus DeSmith; I see by the papers that the Czar has been enjoying the pleasure of the chase in the Jabonski forest, near Warsaw. Warsaw.
Gillhooly: What luck did he have?
Gus DeSmith: Splendid. He came back A Name with a Good Deal in It.

[For the Dispatch.]
Twas in the park one evening.
The usual crowd was there.
And on a bench right by me
Sat an Ethiopian mere;
A pickaninnie pianying
About us everywhere. I had the evening paper—
The Old Dominion—
And an absorbing item
Had just begun upon,
When I heard this angry question:
"Whut dat yun doin' dar, John?"

It was the negro mother—
I knew it by the voice—
Reproving some bad conduct
Of her playful boys:
A moment and she shouted:
"John Thomas, stop dat no I'd heard the awful bellows

The frobe youngster gave, And inwardly had wished him shug in his little grave; And presently there came this: Yub, Mickleberry—have! So this, then, was the infant's Name, too. I sought the crop Report, and fell to reading About the great wheat drop; Again I heard the warning. "An'nias, drat yuh, stop!"

At this I marvelled greatly.
Why such a fluent rush
of names for one wee youngster?
They were enough to crush
So small a pict.aninny—
"Yuh Whiffleterry—heish!" "Good gracious! This is awful,"
I muttered and blamed my ears;
But instantly and clearly
The truth to me appears:
Others have come unseen—then:
"Gray Fox, I'll box yo' yers!"

Why, certainly, there are several; And here I gravely sit, And try on one poor infant All the strange names to fit! And as I thus determined— "Yuh Brokenberry—quit!"

Thought I, I'll cease my reading, As I find that I'm all but Losing track of what is passing; My paper I will put Away and give attention—when: "Bob White, git out dat dut!" The piece I was perusing in a moment I had done, And then I turned to look at The dears, whose infant fun Required such admonition—
Good heavens! There was butone!

We straightway overcame;
And then I feit most curious
To know what was that same
Betilted televaninny's
Unmutilated name.

So I turned unto the mother, And in my best way said: "Will you please tell me, aunty, The name of your sweet lad? He's so pretty he must favor His ma more than his dad."

"He name?" she answered, grinning. "Yas, sut'n'y. He wus chris'n', "Yas, Shour,"
Long time 'fo' he o'd torm.
John Thomas Nickleberry
An'nias Whiffleterry
Gray Fox Brokenberry
Bob White Hawbuck Hailstork!"

GROBGE RICHMON

"This name is only a little shorter than the

PUBLIC SAFETY DEMANDS

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of your rambles in our beautiful country, setment. It is incorporated under the laws of the State of Maryland, and the Court has just decided it is all right.

How little our people know and how much they have yet to learn concerning the historic and prehistonic sites around the capital!

They go in the dog-days to the White Sulphur, to the Hygeis, to Cobb's Island—they overlook in a mad chase after pleasure and fashion the beautiful prospects about Richmond that are so precious in the estimation of strangers.

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The New North road leading out to the plains of the Chickahominy is never through with fashionable vehicles. This thoroughfare is macadamized by nature, and opens up to the pleasure-seeker many pleasant landscapes. You never realize the discomfort, hereon, of having the dust to estile on your bonnet, or having the sun to daszle your eyes.

As I have ne carriage or other vehicle and love neither fashion nor a crowd, I spend my afternoons strolling along the quiet cross-roads north and cast of the facility and Deposit Company, of Baitimore, and the Fidelity and Deposit Company, of Maryland, and the Court has just decided it is all right.

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